December 20, 1770. NUMB. 2191.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, November 1770.

To the PRINTERS.

The Inſertion of the following REMARKS in the Pennſylvania Gazette, will oblige one of its Readers.

Nihil eſt exitioſius Civitatibus, nihil tam contrarium Juri et Legibus, nihil minus civile et humanum, quam conſtituta et compoſita Republica quicquam agi per Vim,------Cicero de Leg.------

Suadendum eſt iis, qui Magiſtratum *gerunt, pro communibus Commodis adeundæ Inimicitiæ: Subeundæ ſæpe pro Republica Tempeſtates: Cum multis audacibus, improbis, nonnunquam etiam potentibus dimicandum.*------Cic. pro Seſt.------

SOME unhappy Inſtances, which have not long ſince ariſen among us, impel me, in this Manner, to offer to the View of my Fellow-citizens a few Obſervations, which, perhaps, may not be unworthy ſome of their leiſure Minutes.-------It will, I doubt not, be readily agreed that Laws are abſolutely neceſſary, even in civilized Lands; "*Quippe, nihil eſt tam aptum ad Jus Conditionemque Naturæ quam Lex, ſine qua nec Domus ulla, nec Civitas, nec Gens, nec Hominum univerſum Genus ſtare poteſt: Nam, omnia ſint incerta cum a Jure diſceſſum eſt.*" Cic. "Since nothing is ſo well adapted to Juſtice and the Nature of Things, for without it no Family, City, Nation, or the whole Race of Mankind, could poſſibly ſubſiſt: Every Thing being precarious and uncertain, where the Laws are trampled under Foot."---The Depravity of human Nature, and State of Society, is ſuch, that many Members thereof ſtand in Need of Reſtraint, which having been the Caſe in all States and Ages, by the common Conſent of the People, of moſt, if not all civilized Countries, Governors or Legiſlators have been appointed for the common Good, to whoſe Wiſdom and Care the Erection and Eſtabliſhment of Laws have been referred and entruſted: This is the Caſe in the Britiſh Empire; we have choſen a ſelect Number of our Countrymen to repreſent us; we have delegated to them the Power of making Laws, and they have made Laws of various Kinds, ſome for the Protection of our Lives, Liberties and Properties, and ſome for the Regulation of Trade and Commerce: Now, if we oppoſe and refuſe to receive and obey thoſe Laws and Regulations, not inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution, which they, by us, have made for us, what will be the Iſſue? I write not, my Fellow-citizens, as a ſubtle Logician, or as an Adept in Politics, but as, I truſt, a rational Member of Society; what will be the Conſequences of ſuch Conduct? The moſt juſt and general Anſwer I can at preſent ſuggeſt is, that I apprehend they will be dangerous, if not fatal. Our City and Province has hitherto, in the general, been juſtly renowned for its prudent Conduct, and wiſe Adminiſtration; it has been indeed the Flower of America, if not of the World; But! I muſt with Sorrow confeſs, that at ſome late Scenes, exhibited in our Streets, I felt no ſmall Degree of Concern, for this the Land of my Nativity, for this the City of my Reſidence; and was ready to ſay with one of the Antients, *Oh Libertas! Oh Patria!* the firſt of theſe extatic Expreſſions touching me the more ſenſibly, as we have but lately been engaged in the ſtrongeſt Conteſt for Liberty, which, in the Inſtances I hint at, I muſt ſay, appeared to me to be moſt enormouſly violated; for, "*Nihil eſt Æquitate tam contrarium, atque infeſtum, quam convocari, armatique Homines.*"------"Nothing is ſo dangerous, and contrary to Equity, as an armed and riotous Collection of Men."

Solomon ſays, "behold what a great Flame a ſmall Spark kindleth;" and ſome may be ready to ſay, the Matter I aim at was but ſmall, and may, perhaps, rather juſtify the Fact; but if they look to the Conſequences that may ariſe from ſuch Facts, I truſt they will be ready to revoke their Judgments; for let us conſider, that if in one Inſtance a Sett of raſh and violent People (ſpurred on perhaps by ſome of greater Knowledge, tho' no greater Prudence) are ſuffered to break down the Barriers of Juſtice, and commence both Judges and Executioners of a Man's Perſon, Property and Life (under a plauſible Pretext, as they may alledge) altho' for the preſent it may not be productive of Ill to any but the immediate Sufferers, yet it is pointing the Way, or opening a Door for the like Conduct on any future Occaſion, when a Sett of deſigning Men may be wicked enough to make an Attack upon any Fellow-citizen, who may fall under their Diſguſt, or when they may be bent upon Schemes of greater Importance. The Seeds of Anarchy and Sedition are always ready, and plentifully ſown, and wait but favourable Opportunities, as the Beams of the Sun upon ſhaded and depreſſed Plants, to afford them Nouriſhment, and bring them to Maturity; and then, perhaps, we may lament the Day, wherein the People were inſtructed in the Art of Tumult; an Art which, in my Opinion, we ſhould be as much, yea more ſollicitous to keep out of our City, than thoſe formerly who expelled the Gladiators and Theatrici, leſt by them the Citizens ſhould be corrupted.------Conſiderations of theſe Kinds, or ſome more important, which you, my Fellow-citizens, may ſuggeſt, I hope will, in future, determine us to diſcountenance a Conduct, than which, according to my firſt Motto, "Nothing is more "fraught with Evil, nothing ſo contrary to Juſtice and the Laws, "nothing more uncivil and barbarous, in a well founded Go"vernment;" a Conduct, highly derogatory to the Honour of our City and Province, as likewiſe dangerous to the Lives and Properties of the Inhabitants; and which, at ſuch unfavourable Junctures as the preſent, may, yea, I am apprehenſive will ſtrongly operate againſt us with ſome on the other Side the Atlantic, who are not prejudiced in our Favour, and who will rejoice at Occaſions, that may be conſtrued to our Diſadvantage; the ſame Conſiderations, I alſo truſt, may have Weight with the Gentlemen in Authority, the Superviſors and Guardians of the public Good, who, according to my ſecond Motto, "ſhould be "perſuaded even to riſque the Enmity of ſome, to bear the "Weight of a Storm, and to oppoſe the Bold, the Wicked, and "the Powerful, for the Sake of the Common-weal;"---and who (tho' ſuch Scenes as I have hinted at, have hitherto been too lightly regarded) yet I hope may, in future, adopt the Language and Conduct of the Epheſian Ruler (Acts 19) who exerting himſelf againſt a Riot, which had ariſen in the City, thus ſpeaks: "Ye Men of Epheſus! ye ought to be quiet, and do nothing "raſhly, but if ye have a Matter againſt any Man, the Law is "open, and there are Deputies, let them implead one another, "for we are liable to be called in Queſtion for this Day's Uproar, "and ſo ſaying, diſperſed the People." Thus, my Fellow-citizens, having offered to your deliberate Conſideration a few ſimple, yet well meant Hints, I ſubſcribe myſelf,

AMICUS PUBLICI.

WARSAW, September 12.

COUNT Charles Louis of Witgenſtein, lately met with the following diſagreeable Diſaſter among the Confederates. He was going to the Grand Ruſſian Army to viſit his Father, who is a Major General in the Ruſſian Service, and took his Route through Vienna, Prague, and Bleiſs, in Sileſia. On May 13, the Veſſel in which he was paſſing from Cracow to Warſaw, was ſtopped by the Confederates, and he was delivered to Lieutenant Soſnowſki. The Count was accuſed of being a Spy for the Ruſſians, in Conſequence of which, they ſeized his Letters and his Baggage; and, on his requiring them to be returned, he met with every Sort of Outrage. After opening and reading his Letters, though they found nothing that could prove him guilty of the Charge, they ſtill inſiſted he was a Spy, and, after more Illuſage, ordered him to be hanged as ſuch. The Count could not find any other Means to put off the Execution of this Sentence, but by aſking for an Eccleſiaſtic to prepare him for his Death; and further ſaid, that he would embrace the Catholic Religion, if they would allow him Time for it. He was accordingly ſent to a Convent at Tarnowo, where he found an Opportunity of writing to the Prince of Anhalt Cothen, ſoon after which, Marſhal Branicki ſent two Officers to Tarnowo, and the Count is happily arrived here within theſe few Days, from his Confinement.

LONDON.

Sept. 17. There is now living in Lady Dacre's Alms-houſes, Weſtminſter, one Mrs. Windimore, whoſe Maiden Name was Hyde; ſhe was Grand-daughter to Dr. Hyde, Biſhop of Saliſbury, Brother to the great Lord Chancellor Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and loſt her Fortune in the South-Sea Year, 1720; ſhe is alſo a diſtant Couſin of their late Majeſties Queen Mary and Queen Anne, whoſe Mother was Lady Anne Hyde, Ducheſs of York, whoſe Royal Conſort was afterwards King James the Second; a lively Inſtance of the Mutability of all worldly Things, that a Perſon related to two crowned Heads ſhould, by a ſtrange Caprice of Fortune, be reduced to live in an Alms-houſe. She retains her Senſes in a tolerable Degree; and her principal Complaint is, that ſhe has outlived all her Friends, being now 106 Years of Age.

Oct. 3. The Diſtemper which now rages in Podolia and Volhinia begins with a Swelling near the left Arm-pit; ſome die of it almoſt inſtantly, and others the ſecond or third Day after they are ſeized; ſo that there remains not the leaſt Doubt of its being the Plague, much leſs, that the Ruſſian Army muſt be more or leſs infected with it. This Sympton and Fatality nearly correſponds with the Accounts of the Plague in England, in 1665: The only Difference is, that the Tumor appeared upon the Neck in the Plague at London.---How careful ought we to be how we receive into our Ports any Merchandize taken by the Ruſſians from the Turks!

BOSTON, *December* 7.

At the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, and General Goal Delivery, now holden at Boſton, for the County of Suffolk, came on the Trial of eight Soldiers, belonging to the 29th Regiment, who ſtood indicted for the Murder of the ſeveral Perſons on the Evening of the 5th of March laſt, by firing their Guns, in King-ſtreet: The Examination of Witneſſes took up five Days; the Council for the Crown, and the Council for the Priſoners, held about two Days: On Wedneſday Forenoon the Honourable Court ſummed up the Caſe, which finiſhed at One o' Clock P. M. when the Jury went out, and in three Hours brought in their Verdict, two of the Soldiers guilty of Manſlaughter, the other ſix Not Guilty. The two former were recommitted to Goal, and the ſix were diſcharged.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

On Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Colony met at the City-Hall, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to open the Seſſions with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

WHEN his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer on me a Government in this Country, it filled me with the higheſt Satisfaction, and I eſteem myſelf peculiarly fortunate, in having been appointed to the Command of this Province, whoſe Example has been the happy Means of renewing that mutual Intercourſe between the Mother Country and her Colonies, which is ſo much the Intereſt of both to preſerve uninterrupted: This ſalutary Reconciliation, effected by the People of this Province, cannot fail of endearing them in a particular Manner to our moſt gracious Sovereign.

The violent Proceedings of the *Spaniards*, in diſpoſſeſſing, in Time of profound Peace, his Majeſty's Subjects of their Settlement at *Fort-Egmont*, in *Falkland's-Iſland*; and the conſiderable naval Armaments which we hear are prepared in Conſequence by his Majeſty's Orders, gives ſufficient Reaſon to apprehend that War may be the Reſult.----If this ſhould happen, I have the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that the Security of this Part of his Majeſty's Dominions will be a principal Object of his Care and Attention; yet it is incumbent on us to conſider what may be neceſſary for its Protection againſt the ſudden Attempts of an Enemy.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

You cannot be too early in your Deliberations upon making Proviſion for thoſe Exigencies, in caſe our Apprehenſions ſhould be verified.---I have nothing more at this Time to recommend to you, but the Supplies for his Majeſty's Troops, and the neceſſary Support of Government.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

The favourable Opinion I have conceived of this Colony, as well as my Duty to his Majeſty, will make me always ſolicitous to contribute whatever my Authority, my Credit, or my Abilities can furniſh, to promote the Welfare thereof: The higheſt Pleaſure I can enjoy, will be faithfully to repreſent to his Majeſty the Zeal and Unanimity of his Subjects in it, and my greateſt Ambition to poſſeſs the Eſteem and Affection of the People of this Province. DUNMORE.

To be LETT for a Term of YEARS,

THE TAVERN where the ſubſcriber formerly lived, in the town of Newark, in New-Caſtle county, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. James Popham, and may be entered on the 25th day of March next; it is a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, with 4 rooms on the floor, and 5 above ſtairs, a kitchen, a cellar, and good well of water near the door, a large ſtable, a good new barn, with other out-houſes, a ſmall bearing orchard, and good paled garden; the whole containing 70 acres of land, 20 whereof are good timothy and clover meadow, 14 paſture land, and the reſt woodland. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to John Evans, Eſq; living near the premiſes.

¶ EBENEZER HOWELL.

To be SOLD *by* D. HALL, *at the* NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE NEW-YEAR's GIFT, complete, in Six Parts. Compoſed of MEDITATIONS and PRAYERS for every Day in the Week: With DEVOTIONS for the SACRAMENT, LENT, and other Occaſions.

IF JOHN JACKSON, Brother to ROBERT JACKSON, of the Town of Armagh, in Ireland, will call on the Reverend Mr. James Davidſon, near the College, in PHILADELPHIA, he will be informed of ſomething agreeable to him. ¶

Poſitively will be ſtruck off, to the higheſt bidder, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 6th of February next,

The PLANTATION called SHARON,

SITUATE in Briſtol townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, and near the ſeats of Thomas Lawrence, and Nicholas Waln, Eſquires. *The ſale to commence at 6 o' clock in the evening.*

This large and valuable farm will be offered to the purchaſers in three parcels, one of 132 acres, and 112 perches; another of 114 acres, 33 perches; and the other of 38 acres, and 52 perches; in each will be an aſſortment of woodland, meadow, and arable ground; the ſoil is fertile, the whole premiſes well watered, with fine ſprings, &c. and the quantity of meadow is very conſiderable.---On the 114 acres, and 33 perches, there ſtand the ſtone walls of a burnt houſe, a ſmall out-houſe of ſtone, and a framed barn; alſo a fine young apple-orchard.---On the 132 acres, and 112 perches, there is a quarry of ſtone.

And on the Wedneſday following, being the 13th of February, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 6 o' clock in the evening, will begin the ſale of

Two LOTS in Paſſyunk, pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of Schuylkill----one of them contains near 2 acres, and the other 5 acres, 155 perches---*clear of groundrent.*

Alſo, a three ſtory dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, and waſh-houſe, all of brick, ſituate oppoſite to Quarry-ſtreet, in Moravian-alley;---this will be ſold ſubject to the unexpired term of a parol-leaſe, which will be extinct on the 9th of April, 1772, and the rent till then is to be paid to the granters.

Draughts of the plantation may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at Wood's tavern, near Frankford Bridge, at the Widow Mackinet's, in Germantown, at the Widow Cummings, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and at Mr. Thomas Roberts's, near the premiſes.

The terms.---One third prompt pay, one third in 6 months, and one third in 9 months, paying intereſt from the day of ſale, and giving ſecurity, if required.

Titles will be made by the ſubſcribers, truſtees for the real eſtate of the late deceaſed William Sturgeon and Wife.

RICHARD PETERS, DANIEL RUNDLE,
HUGH ROBERTS, JOHN MURGATROYD.

WHEREAS MITCHELL and MURRAY are now ſettling their accounts, and preparing for the importation of a cargoe of goods from England, early next ſpring, they deſire and requeſt all perſons indebted to them to ſettle and pay off their accounts directly, to Francis Murray, at their ſtore in Newtown; pork, wheat, or flaxſeed, will be received in payment.---They have a few goods remaining on hand at ſaid ſtore, which will be ſold at prime coſt, for caſh.

N. B. A good ſmart young lad, from 14 to 16 years of age, is wanted as apprentice to ſerve in ſaid Mitchell and Murray's ſtore, to whom good encouragement will be given.

IT being agreed on, by many JOLLY HUNTERS, to meet at Chriſtiana Ferry, and open the NEW-YEAR with a FOX CHACE-----Notice is hereby given to all Lovers of this noble and manly Exerciſe. That a numerous and good Pack of Hounds will be collected at Mr. MORTON's; as between Wilmington and New-Caſtle, the Ground is excellent, and Foxes very plenty.

"There you ſhall hear
"Moſt gallant Chiding; for beſide the Groves,
"The Skies, the Fountains, every Region near,
"Will ſeem one mutual Cry." ¶

JACOB MORGAN,

IS removed from Market to Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, partly oppoſite to Michael Hillegas, Eſq; to the houſe and diſtillery lately occupied by Mr. Chevalier, deceaſed, where he carries on the making Philadelphia rum, and cordials.----Alſo, he continues to ſell Wines, Weſt-India and New-England rum, melaſſes, ſugars, tea, coffee, pepper, alſpice, ginger, lamp and tanner's oil, blubber, tar and rozin, a few large iron kettles, and genteel chimney-backs, &c. &c. Likewiſe, a neat aſſortment of BAR-IRON, where ſmiths, and merchants for exportation, may be ſupplied at the moſt reaſonable rates.

N. B. All perſons indebted to him by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. ‖ 6 W.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the firſt Day of April next,

A CERTAIN two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, or tenement, ſituate on the weſterly ſide of Germantown main ſtreet, or great road, now in the tenure and occupation of Nicholas Bergendollar, Inn-keeper; its ſituation is pleaſant, in a noted public place, very convenient for a ſtore, or tavern, the latter of which is now, and hath for many Years paſt been kept, and known by the ſign of the White Lamb; there are likewiſe very convenient ſtone ſtables, ſhed, barn and kitchen, all in good tenantable order, a good well of excellent never-failing water, and young bearing orchard. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to PETER WITHINGTON, in Reading, Berks County; SAMUEL MILES, Merchant, of Philadelphia; or to MARTIN SHOWAKER, of Creeſam, in Germantown townſhip, and they may be known. † 6W.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburgh townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, white mane and tail, paces, and trots ſometimes, about 15 hands high, is very remarkable, having a piece torn out of one of his noſtrils, about two inches and a half long, has no brand, is about 8 years old. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, or gives notice thereof, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JACOB ESHLEMAN.

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *Sept.* 13.

A CORDIAL *for the* CREDITORS *of the* PUBLIC FUNDS.

THERE are, to what purpose I know not, certain People attempting to persuade the Public that we are upon the eve of a war, at a time when there is not existing a nation, we are acquainted with, that has either power or disposition to quarrel with us, or the minutest cause of dispute at present in question. Whether this nonsense about a war be merely to fill up the Papers, fall the Stocks, propagate Monopoly, alarm the People, terrify the Ministry, or what not, it is certainly very idle, if not wicked: But as weak, or inexperienced persons are apt to credit they know not what, or why, I have taken some pains to collect the following certain facts, which, if but half as well attended to as the ridiculous publications about war, will circumscribe the meanest apprehensions within the circle of truth and common sense, and in consequence preserve them from being the Dupes of Party, Brokers, Monopolists, &c. and unless the Writers of groundless paragraghs are able to make out, that France and Spain have expended since the Peace, *Two hundred twenty-two millions of French livres*, and have thereby put their navy, and the restored conquests, &c. into the same condition they were before the war commenced, and that the finances of France are not in the most shattered condition, the Proprietors of the Public Funds may sleep in profound security.

Sept. 1770. VIGILATOR.

A short VIEW *of the* ADMINISTRATION *of Secretary* PITT.

MDCCLVII.

THE Hanoverians and Hessians were sent home, and a well regulated Militia soon established, whereby the French quickly saw and felt we were so far from wanting foreign troops to protect us, that we not only could, but did send our own troops abroad, with which we worsted them in the four quarters of the globe, and took their most valuable possessions, invaded her supposed invulnerable kingdom, and stung her to death by taking the important island of Belleisle; thus exposing their weakness, their *fanfaronading*, to the ridicule of all Europe.

MDCCLVIII.

Shipping destroyed at St. Malo. Bason and shipping destroyed at Cherburg. Empden recovered from the French. Senegal taken. Louisbourg, and Isles of Cape-Breton and St. John's taken. Fort Frontenac taken. Fort Du Quesne taken. Fort and Island of Goree taken.

MDCCLIX.

Guadaloupe, Maria Galante, &c. taken. Siege of Madrass raised. Niagara taken. Shipping destroyed at Havre. La Clue's fleet taken and destroyed by Boscawen. Ticonderaga taken. Crown Point taken. Quebec taken. Compleat drubbing of the French fleet in Quiberon Bay, by Hawke.

MDCCLX.

Thurot killed, and his three frigates taken, by Elliot. Montreal taken. Frigates, stages, and stores destroyed, in Chaleur Bay, by Byron.

MDCCLXI.

Pondicherry taken. Belleisle taken.

MDCCLXII.

Martinique taken. Havannah taken. Manilla taken; after Mr. Pitt's resignation, but upon his plan.

FRENCH *and* SPANISH *Ships taken or destroyed during the Course of the last War.*

FRENCH.

Forty-four of the line, viz. 4 of 84; 11 of 74; 2 of 70; 17 of 64; 2 of 60; 2 of 56; 1 of 54; and 5 of 50.

Sixty-one frigates, viz. 4 of 44; 2 of 40; 18 of 36; 2 of 34; 15 of 32; 1 of 30; 1 of 28; 2 of 26; 8 of 24; 2 of 22; 6 of 20.

Twenty-six sloops of war, viz. 1 of 18; 9 of 16; 6 of 14; 2 of 12; 1 of 10; 7 of 8.

SPANISH.

Fourteen of the line, viz. 6 of 70; 3 of 64; 5 of 60.

Five frigates, viz. 1 of 26; 2 of 24; 2 of 22.

Total 58 of the line, and 92 frigates and sloops of war.

€182 guns, 800 l. per gun, 4,945,600 l. at 2210 livres per Lst. is 111,276,000 French livres. Repair of the Havannah, Manilla, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Goree, Belleisle, Cherburg, St. Malo, &c. as much more, viz. 111,276,000. Total French livres 222,552,000.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR,

Observing in your last Saturday's Paper a paragraph, intimating, That the British Merchants at Lisbon have not lately had reason to complain of the Premier there: I send you the inclosed Case, which please to insert in your next Paper: I received it by the last packet from Lisbon; you may depend upon its being authentic, and that it is the only detail of that transaction that the Factory at large will avow. I am, &c. M.

10 Sept. 1770.

The CASE of Mr. DENNIS CONNELL, British Merchant, at LISBON.

ON the 21st January 1769, the Assembly of the *City Chamber*, or *Town House*, of Lisbon, issued an Order, permitting the Retailers of Provisions, in the City of Lisbon, to purchase Flour to sell again likewise by Retail.

As that Chamber had never before executed authority over that necessary commodity, and now under colour of granting, as if for the first time, a liberty of sale, which had always been enjoyed without their concurrence, restrained it by certain conditions, the breach of which was to be attended with various penalties, the British Merchants made immediate application to the Consul General, against that proceeding.

Not to mention that it restrained the right enjoyed by Treaty, of buying as well as selling freely, in case any British Subject should chuse to engage in the retail trade, the Order in fact disabled even the wholesale Merchant from selling; since it forbid the Subjects of Portugal to purchase provisions, unless under the conditions annexed to it.

Farther, it established as a requisite, that no bargain should be concluded without the interposition of one of twelve Public Brokers, in whose books both Parties were to be compelled to sign written declarations of the particulars of their sales.

The Application to the Consul General proving ineffectual, the British Merchants in a body, accompanied him to the Envoy, to whom they represented both the illegality and hardship of their case; they received his assurance he would endeavour to obtain a redress of their grievance.

After some months elapsed, the Brokers, who had never once been called by any Merchant, nor afforded the slightest assistance in any bargain, demanded one-half per cent. on all the sales of the commodities mentioned in the Order of the Chamber; reviving thus, at the same time, an old claim of theirs repeatedly defeated in the Courts of Justice here, even at the suits of Portuguese Subjects, and on refusal, commenced actions of debt against several British Subjects for the amount of their pretended brokerage.

These actions were afterwards, upon application to their judge, joined into one, and after opposition on the part of the Brokers, adopted by the Consul General.

Whilst this question was depending, the Brokers, impatient of delay, commenced another separate prosecution in one of the meanest of all the Courts of this kingdom, that of the Almotaçels, against Mr. Dennis Connell, though that Gentleman was one of the parties already concerned in the general suit with them; their pretence for this new process was, to compel Mr. Connell and his Partner to sign in their books the declarations above mentioned.

Mr. Connell, in due form of law, declined the jurisdiction of that Court, and demanded to be heard before the British Judge Conservator, who was besides already in possession of the main cause.

On denial of that undoubted privilege he appealed, first to the City Chamber, to whom the Almotaçels are immediately accountable; and then to the Dezembargo do Paço, the highest Tribunal in this Kingdom.

In this situation, whilst both the substance of the litigation and the jurisdiction were in regular course of law, every British Subject concluded himself safe from farther oppression; but the same Brokers, determined to leave them no interval of security, prevailed on the very Almotaçel, whose right of jurisdiction was under actual consideration, to send an Officer of Justice to order Mr. Connell before him; he immediately declared his readiness to appear, yet was conducted to him a Prisoner.

The Altomaçel, snatching the whole affair out of the hands of both the superior tribunals above-mentioned, decided the points in debate by his own authority, and ventured to command Mr. Connell to sign the declaration presented to him by a Broker of one such sale, under pain of present imprisonment.

Mr. Connell refused, urging the actual situation of the cause yet depending, the legal decision of which he declared himself willing to obey; and that argument failing, he alledged, in terms of the utmost moderation and decency, the privilege of his nation, of which he tendered for the inspection of the Almotaçel, a patent passed through the Chancery of Portugal, together with a particular writ of the British Judge Conservator, forbidding the Almotaçel to proceed to any farther measures with Mr. Connell, before the decision of the question then agitating.

The Almotaçel pushed the patent of his privilege from him with contempt, declaring in the Court aloud, that he was already acquainted with the contents of it, which was of no validity, and that he was himself able to commit the British Conservator to prison, adding, among other opprobrious expressions, that both Mr. Connell, and the British nation, were worthless people, insolent scoundrels, and leaders of sedition, his words being in the Portuguese language, *Indignos, patifes, insolentes, & cabaças de mutim.*

Mr. Connell, after some deliberation, being fully convinced that in his case was involved that of every British subject in Portugal, resolutely determined, in support of our common rights, to adhere to his refusal of signing the certificates thus illegally presented to him, although he thereby exposed himself to the ignominy of imprisonment, yet he alledged, lastly, that if the Almotaçel was resolved upon the violence he threatened, that at least his patent of privileges would inform him, that his prison ought not to be the common goal, but in the *Homenagem*, in the Castle, without iron bars.

That officer, however, trampling at once on the commonest rules of justice, the laws of his own Sovereign, and the rights of Great-Britain in this kingdom, sent him to the common goal, called the Lemoira, where Mr. Connell was lodged in the same room with felons of all ranks, imprisoned for all sorts of crimes.

Mr. Connell afterwards obtained (though not without the authority of the same Almotaçel) the Homenagem that had been denied to him, since extended by favour of the chief justice of Portugal, and he now remains under the same usurped authority a prisoner at large.

Such a transaction authenticated, in every part of it, by distinct affidavits, was of too alarming a nature not to awaken the attention of every British subject in this city, who had any credit to preserve: They accordingly presented a joint petition to his Most Faithful Majesty, yet fifteen days are already passed, Mr. Connell remains without relief, and the offending Magistrate continues in the exercise of his office, uncensured.

The consequences cannot need explanation, if an officer created for inspecting weights and measures, watching the lowest retailers of provisions, and deciding upon debts not amounting to six shillings sterling, may seize, with impunity, the person of a grave and respectable British Merchant, by his own sole warrant; if the credit and liberty of such a person are to be at the disposal of a man, so ignorant of the common demeanour of a Magistrate, as to be unable to restrain from passionate exclamations against a whole nation in the execution of his office, the Merchants of Great-Britain will not long be at a loss to determine the fate of their affairs, in this once friendly country.

The fortunes of British subjects have for some time struggled under adverse measures, the system now advances to their persons. The first experiment is tried upon Mr. Connell, the success with him will be the guide to all that is intended to follow.

Lisbon, August 25, 1770.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of September 18.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

SINCE I wrote you last, I have seen, and the public has seen, an authentic state of Mr. Connell of Lisbon, as digested from affidavits judicially taken by order of the British Judge Conservator; as registered in the books of the Factory; as delivered to Mr. Connell, by the Consul General and Factory, in vindication of his conduct and character; and as transmitted to Mr. Lyttelton, now here, for the information of the King and his Ministers. By comparing it with my letter, I hope every doubt concerning my veracity will be removed; nor do I find that I have much to answer for on the score of accuracy. I do not mention this in the strain of self-congratulation, as if I had had an escape. In spite of the contagion of the times, I look upon an appeal to the public, especially where an impeachment of the conduct of any man, or body of men, is either expresst or understood, as of too solemn a nature to be wantonly grounded either on the vague and varying clamours of the crowd, or the first angry tale of the party aggrieved. The paper alluded to is of another stamp; and I knew my intelligence might be depended upon: I only mention their agreement, therefore, as a circumstance that gives me a title to resume the subject with a better grace.

"Fifteen days are already past," says the Consul General and Factory, "Mr. Connell remains without relief, and the offending "Officer in the exercise of his office uncensured." When the last packet left Lisbon, twenty-two days had elapsed; Mr. Connell was still without relief, and the offending Officer boasting of his victory over *him*, and threatening *others*. Mean while, as Mr. Connell enjoys Lisbon and its environs for his prison, however irksome the idea of a chain, be it ever so long, must be to a British imagination, he endeavoured so far to compose himself under it, as to return to the administration of his affairs; but his persecutors, out of tenderness to his health, it is supposed, as too much application might have been dangerous after his late chagrin, had kindly taken care that he should have nothing to do. He found not, indeed, centinels with screwed bayonets at the doors of his warehouses; but his customers told him, with all the symptoms of horror against the injustice and violence of the case that could possibly be conveyed in shrugs, "*That they could buy no-*"*thing of him, until he complied with the demands of the Brokers.*" Thus is a reputable merchant, a man of undoubted worth and credit, with a numerous family to support, at the instigation of a set of wretches, the best of whom he would be loth to trust either in his counting-house or in his kitchen, reduced to the state of a man under excommunication, at least as far as the temporal effects of the Anathema extend. And for what? For refusing to submit tamely to an illegal act of violence, when such submission would have been an insult to the Sovereign, and the laws of Portugal, implying a diffidence in the power and justice of those to protect him. Such a case hardly admits of exaggeration. But will it stop here? Is Mr. Connell, like the Levitical scape-goat, to bear the iniquities of the whole British people in Portugal? Or is he only persecuted *in terrorem*, as a sample of what the rest are to expect, should they continue obstinate? This last I humbly apprehend to be the case; but it is hardly any longer a subject of conjecture. The Factory have unanimously declared to the world, that they are in the same predicament with Mr. Connell, as to alledged guilt; they still refuse submission to the usurped power of the Almotaçel; and it is surely fair to suppose so much uniformity even in injustice, as a similarity of punishment will imply. I disapprove of the practice of putting wild or improbable cases, even in the heat of declamation, much more in the course of sober expostulation; but I can justify to myself, and I think to the public, the supposition, that the whole British Factory in Lisbon, certain obsequious and inoffensive contractors excepted, are by this time prisoners. Certain it is, that when the last Mail left Lisbon, their effects were under the same interdict as Mr. Connell's, and from what we are to infer a greater degree of lenity towards their persons, I am at a loss to conceive. If this be the case, it is surely time to cast an anxious look of expectation towards St. James's. Have any couriers been dispatched to Portugal? Has Mr. Lyttelton been desired to hasten his return to Lisbon, at least *to keep things quiet?* If nothing of all this has happened, nor should happen soon, I do not hesitate to pronounce that once flourishing Factory undone; as neither redress nor mercy is to be expected from any mode of application in *their* power.

The Merchants willing, however, to leave no legal measures untried, had, a few Days before the packet sailed, presented a petition to the British Judge Conservator, praying that he, as the Judge before whom the principal suit betwixt them and the Brokers was depending, would be pleased to issue an order, enjoining these, *pendente lite*, to desist from giving the Merchants any further molestation. The Judge Conservator, struck with the Justice and reasonableness of the request, immediately granted it, by a short sentence, written on the petition, as is the custom in that country; but being applied to a second time, to have this sentence extended by his Scrivener in the form of a mandate, that it might be judicially notified to the concerned, he resumed the petition with his sentence upon it, and put it in his pocket; declaring that he could with safety go no farther, and shewing, by that unexampled procedure, that he thought he had already gone too far!

Their next, and indeed their *last* resource on that side, was by petition to the King, which the Consul General, ever ready to hear, and indefatigable in representing their complaints, readily promised to deliver to the Minister: But it was no favourable omen for the success of it, that the Counsel they had hitherto employed, refused to draw it up!

And here let us pause for a moment, and contemplate the situation of a valuable body of our fellow subjects, exposed in their persons and fortunes in a country where the very Judge appointed to decide their causes, and to maintain the observation of their privileges, as his title denotes, does not dare to *do them justice*; nor Lawyers, whom they pay, to *plead for it!*----The immediate injury arising from the present case is the less, as here were but faint hopes of redress. The process of one such petition will serve to characterise an hundred. It is referred to the Senado, *for information by way of reply*, upon the seemingly candid principle of *audi alteram partem*. The Senado, doubly incensed, first at the disobedience of the Petitioners to their edicts, and then at their presumption, in attempting to procure the royal protection in that disobedience, are in no haste to put in their defence, and there the matter rests. If the Minister is pressed for a more summary interposition of authority; the answer is, that the Senado of Lisbon is an ancient corporation, enjoying many powers and privileges, in the exercise of which the King cannot interfere.----Were this answer to be given to me as British Minister, even by the King himself, I think I should reply, with all the respect due to his royal dignity, as follows:

"Your Majesty has then declared, by the answer that I have "just had the honour to receive, that there is a certain body of "your subjects invested both with legislative and executive "powers, from whose injuries and oppressions you cannot pro-"tect the subjects of the King my Master, notwithstanding the "multiplicity of solemn engagements for that purpose that your "Majesty and your Royal Ancestors have entered into. It was "certainly understood, that in the celebration of those engage-"ments, which are all of the reciprocal kind, your Majesty, as "well as your said Royal Ancestors, acted with *full powers*; and "I can figure to myself the just indignation that your Majesty "would feel, were you to hear that your accession to a treaty, at "a general congress, had been retarded, because your Ambassa-"dor had not produced powers from the Senado of Lisbon. Will "your Majesty not only *admit*, but *avow*, in favour of any cor-"poration, the idea of *imperium in imperio*, which your royal wis-"dom has treated with so much just resentment in the case of "the Ecclesiastics? Surely no. And yet no less an incongruity "is involved in the answer I have just now received, which I "humbly intreat your Majesty to reconsider, before I report it to "my Sovereign."

I know not whether this be strictly the language of courts, but it is the language of truth, and Mr. Lyttelton is exceedingly well qualified to convey that to the ear of any King in a suitable style, were he authorised so to do; but "*there is the rub.*" I know little of the character of our present Ministry, I should be sorry to take it from News-papers, or even from Middlesex Remonstrances; and, thank God, I have never had any connexions with them. But most of those that I have known, have kept our envoys in Portugal so completely in trammels, that, had they been men of spirit, they would have renounced their charge with disdain. As I am one of those who chuse roundly to impute bribery or treason even to inanimate initials, I attribute this to their not having advanced so far in their political studies, as the affairs of Portugal, before they ceased to be Ministers: To what other cause could it be owing, that one administration disclaimed all knowledge of a treaty quoted by the Merchants in one of their Memorials, though a no less remarkable one than that of the marriage of Charles II. with the Princess of Portugal, and actually defired a copy of it might be sent from Lisbon; or that another addressed the credentials of an envoy to King John V. seven years after he was dead?---

I should exceed the moderate bounds of a Letter, were I to expose all the Instances of this kind that have fallen under my observation, and therefore shall conclude now with humbly beseeching those in Administration, to exert their utmost influence with his Majesty for leave, by some spirited measure in the present case, to recover at once the ministerial and the national character; and with recommending it to all such, as are any way concerned in the management of the national interest, to endeavour to acquire a little more *geographical* as well as *political* knowledge of Portugal, than is at present common in England, before a single Guinea is expended, or the life of the meanest Pioneer exposed in her defence, on any future requisition. The divine precept by which we are enjoined "*to do good for Evil,*" cannot be supposed to mean nursing in our bosom the viper that has stung us. Self-preservation is a primary law of our nature, antecedent to our holy religion itself, and which that religion was never meant to supersede.---While the important affair which, in this and my former letter, I have endeavoured to lay before the public, remains undecided, Mr. Printer, you must indulge me, from time to time, with a column or two of your paper. The remarks of a person who, without fee, has undertaken the cause of oppressed innocence, against tyranny and violence, will, it is hoped, be no disgrace to it; nor, bad as the times are, injure its sale. Should the aggrieved obtain redress, I shall have much more satisfaction in doing justice to the merit of those by whom it is accomplished, than I feel now in expatiating, either on the distresses of the former, or the remissness of the latter.

I am, SIR,

Quondam Olyssiponensis.

LONDON.

Sept. 18. It may seem strange to those, who are not hackneyed in the little Knaveries of the Courts of Europe, how the *Christian* Powers, whose Treaties of Peace are drawn up with the most faithful Precision, and ratified with the greatest Solemnity, are almost continually at War. The Truth is, according to the late refined System of Politics, there is nothing more easy than to break a Treaty ratified in all the usual Forms, and neither Party be the Aggressor. One Side, for Instance, breaking a trifling Article, *by Mistake*; the opposite Party, upon this, makes a small, but premeditated Reprisal; this brings on a Return of greater from the other: Both Sides complain of Injuries and Infractions, and to prove that they are both in the Right, have Recourse to Arms. War is declared; they beat, are beaten; some two or three Hundred Thousand Men are killed; they grow tired, leave off just where they began,-----and so sit coolly down to making new Treaties.

October 5. We hear that the Premier continues to affirm, that Matters may be accommodated with the Court of Spain, without putting either Nation to the Expence of a War.

The Turkiſh Prizes, after performing Quarantine at Minorca, are to be conducted to England. Will it not be Madneſs in us to permit the Veſſels of Turkey to enter Engliſh Ports?

The Buchanan, Williamſon, from Barcelona, is arrived at Leith. The Captain informs, that during his Stay there, he and his People met with very ill Treatment from the Spaniards; that the Goods which were to have been put on board his Ship, were delayed from Day to Day, whilſt Expreſſes were diſpatched to the Governor, who reſided in the Country; that, tired with theſe Delays, and ſuſpecting ſome ill Deſign, he went on board his Ship, and ſoon after ſent two of his Men on ſhore to demand a final Anſwer, and in the mean Time made Preparations for his Departure. The Men, at landing, were met by four Spaniards, who fell upon them with Cudgels; but the Tars being ſtout reſolute Fellows, and provided with Bludgeons, overpowered the Aggreſſors, and returned on board. The Buchanan's People immediately weighed Anchor, and having a fine Gale, ſhe was ſoon out of the Power of the Spaniards, who, as the Captain believes, only wanted ſome Pretence to ſeize his Ship.

October 6. *Some perſons ſuſpect a juggle between the different branches of the houſe of Bourbon to dupe Great-Britain; as was done towards the latter end of laſt war, when ſhe was called into the aſſiſtance of Portugal againſt a pretended attack of Spain, merely to exhauſt Britain of men and money.*

Letters from Leghorn mention, that the plague now rages in the iſland of Scio, and has made great devaſtation among the Ruſſian troops in garriſon there.

A letter from Naples ſays, "*So great a quantity of hail has fallen in Calabria, that all the fruits of the earth are deſtroyed: It was ſo large as to kill a great number of wild beaſts; and ſeveral ſhepherds, who had not time to reach their cottages, were likewiſe found dead after the ſtorm had ſubſided.*"

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia being informed that the Monaſteries in her dominions have much larger revenues than they have occaſion for, propoſes to lay a tax upon them, in order to defray the expences of a war againſt the Turks; that this affair has already been propoſed to, and approved by the Senate; in conſequence of which, the Monaſteries are to be taxed in proportion to their revenues. But in order to make this taxation leſs diſagreeable to the Clergy, it is to bear the ſpecious title of a free-gift, or ſubſidy, deſtined for the extirpation of the infidels and enemies of chriſtianity; and it is further ſtipulated, that as ſoon as the war is over, the tax will either be at an end, or be put upon ſo moderate a footing, that the Monaſteries ſhall have no reaſon to complain of it.

Yeſterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Conduct of a City Officer came under Conſideration, who, notwithſtanding his Indiſpoſition, appeared, and made a Defence as to the Charge brought againſt him, of not attending the late Lord Mayor when he went to St. James's to deliver the City Remonſtrance. He pleaded, that his Conſcience would not ſuffer him to be preſent at the Delivery of, and much leſs to read an Addreſs and Remonſtrance, couched in ſuch harſh Terms; that it appeared to him an Indignity to the Sovereign, and to the Parliament. He was anſwered, That agreeable to the Oath he had taken on his entering into Office, his Conſcience ſhould have induced him to attend on the Occaſion in Queſtion, becauſe if the Remonſtrance had been Treaſon, he was not accountable for its Contents, as he would have acted only as a Servant to the City. After many Arguments on both Sides, the Queſtion was put; Whether he had been guilty of a Breach of Duty, in not attending the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. with the ſaid Petition, Addreſs and Remonſtrance? Upon a Diviſion, there appeared for the Queſtion, ſix Aldermen, and Ninety-three Commoners, againſt ſix Aldermen, and Fifty-three Commoners.---The Aldermen for the Queſtion were Meſſrs. Wilkes, Stevenſon, Kirkman, Croſby, Townſend, and Oliver: Againſt it, Meſſrs. Alſop, Harley, Peers, Naſh, Kennet, and Roſſiter. The Debates upon this Queſtion laſted till near four o'Clock. Alderman Wilkes then made a Motion, that the further Conſideration of that Buſineſs be adjourned to the next Court. The chief Speakers for the Queſtion were, Aldermen Wilkes and Townſend; Commoners, Freemen, Beardmore, and Hurford. Againſt it, Aldermen Harley, Naſh, and Roſſiter: Commoners, Deputy Patterſon, Ellis, Raincock, Potter and Major.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Sept. 11.

"*About ten Days ago, one Shirdin, a Farmer at Turvy-hill, near Ruſh, came to this City to receive* 50 *l. and having a Daughter married here to a Chairman, he went with the Farmer to receive the Money: On ſeeing it paid he demanded his Wife's Fortune, which the Farmer refuſed till his Death; on which the Chairman ſwore he would be up with him, and they then parted, when the Farmer went home without the leaſt Moleſtation; but the Son-in-Law hiring ten Ruffians, they attacked the Farmer's Houſe in the Night, and cut the Throats of the old Man, his Wife, Son, and Daughter, from Ear to Ear. His Grandſon, being at a Neighbour's Houſe, happening to come home the Inſtant after this ſhocking Deed was committed, he feared ſomething was wrong, and took to his Heels, when the Ruffians overtook and killed him, as they ſuppoſed, and threw him into a Potatoe Riz; but he was found alive next Morning, and giving ſome Account of them, three of theſe Wretches were taken, and committed to the Goal of this City.*"

Edinburgh, Sept. 29. A Gentleman, ſtruck with the uncommon good Appearance of an elderly Man, who generally ſits bareheaded under a dead Wall in the Canongate, oppoſite to Lord Milton's Houſe, requeſting Alms of thoſe who paſs, had the Curioſity to enquire into his Hiſtory, and learned the following melancholy Account of him: He is an attainted Baronet, named Sir John Mitchell, of Pittreavie, and had formerly a very affluent Eſtate. In the early Part of his Life, he was a Captain in the Scotch Greys, but was broke for ſending a Challenge to the Duke of Marlborough, in Conſequence of ſome illiberal Reflections thrown out by his Grace againſt the Scotch Nation: Queen Ann took ſo perſonal a Part in his Proſecution, that he was condemned to Tranſportation for the Offence; and this Part of his Sentence was with Difficulty remitted, at the particular Inſtance of John Duke of Argyle. Expoſed in the hundredth Year of his Age to the various Inclemencies of the Weather, the Humane and Charitable of the City have been ſolicited to attend to his Diſtreſſes, and relieve him from a Situation, which appears too ſevere a Puniſhment for what at worſt can be termed his ſpirited Imprudence. A Subſcription for his annual Support is opened at Balfour's Coffee-Houſe.

NEW-YORK, *December* 17.

On the Paſſage Captain Marquis, from Glaſgow, ſpoke with the following Veſſels, viz. The 31ſt of October, in Lat. 24, 44, with a Snow from Newfoundland for Bilboa; the 25th of November, in Lat. 38, Long. 64, 3, with a Brig, which he imagined was from ſome Part of Connecticut, having Horſes upon Deck, 5 Days out, but could not learn the Captain's Name; December 1, in Lat. 31, Long. 64, with a Ship from Boſton for Antigua, 4 Days out; the 3d, 120 Leagues Weſtward of Cape Henry, with a Ship from Virginia for London; the 9th in Lat. 38, Long. 69, with a Sloop from New-London for St. Kitts, with Horſes on Deck.

Saturday Night laſt the Ship Britannia, Capt. Munds, arrived here from London in 9 Weeks: He left the Downs the 11th of October, and the Land the 21ſt; the 24th, off Cape Finiſterre, Capt. Munds ſpoke with the Antigallican Frigate, who had been 7 Days from Plymouth, with Diſpatches for Gibraltar, &c. who acquainted him, *War was not declared when he left England.*

Capt. Kemble left the Downs 4 Days before Capt. Munds; and the 9th Inſt. the Snow Reſolution, Captain Chevalier, from Philadelphia for Liſbon, was ſpoke with by Capt. Munds.

The Premiums of Inſurance on moſt of the Goods on board the Britannia, is from 4 to 6 and Half per Cent. and it is generally believed in London, that a War between *Great-Britain* and *Spain* is unavoidable.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 20.

One Night laſt Week a Man got into a Houſe in Front-ſtreet, went up Stairs, rifled the Drawers, and carried off ſome Linen. Several other Houſes, we hear, have lately been robbed, by Perſons entering them in the Evening; the Inhabitants ſhould therefore be very careful of their Doors, as it is certain there is a Gang of Thieves, who go about the Streets in the Duſk, and watch all Opportunities of getting into Houſes.

Saturday or Sunday Night laſt a Store in Water-ſtreet was opened with a falſe Key, and a Bundle, containing ſundry Bonds, Notes, &c. to a conſiderable Amount, carried off.

*** The Members of the *American Philoſophical Society* are deſired to be punctual in attending their Meeting, at their *Hall*, To-morrow Evening, at 6 o'Clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Potowmack, S. Young, and Ship Philadelphia Packet, T. Moore, from Maryland. Sloop Ready Money, J. Pridden, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Bentham, R. Albertſon, and Sloop Charlotte, J. Cobourne, New-York. Schooner Betſy, J. Dent, from North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS. Brig Juliana, S. Nuttle, for Liſbon. Ship Severn, J. Hathorne, and Ship Concord, J. Volans, Briſtol. Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Jamaica. Sloop Potowmack, S. Young, Rh. Iſland. Sloop Bentham, R. Albertſon, for New-York.

CLEARED. Sloop Unity, J. Buchanan, and Sloop Burke, J. Burrows, to St. Vincent. Snow Prince George, J. Campbell, Galway. Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, Sloop Abigail, J. Kilburne, and Sloop Tom, E. Tuell, Rh. Iſland. Brig Sarah Ann, A. All, Brig Induſtry, J. Lawton, Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, and Ship Polly and Peggy, H. Hubbs, Jamaica. Ship Hawke, E. Bingley, Surrinam. Brig Albemarle, J. Davis, Antigua. Brig Tobago, J. Scott, New-York. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boſton. Brig Dolphin, R. Shewell, Newry. Ship Warwick, S. Daviſon, Briſtol. Snow Roſe, G. Ord, Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, and Snow Ann, T. Dean, Liſbon. Ship Hope, J. Robertſon, Gibraltar. Brig Carpenter, S. Smith, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Barbados. Brig James, T. White, St. Croix. Brig Anne and Catherine, H. Dunn, and Brig Elizabeth and Mary, J. Thompſon, Cork. Snow Sally, W. Shroudy, Brig Peggy, P. Brown, Ship Minerva, T. Arnot, and Ship Fame, J. Cowan, South-Carolina. Brig Juno, S. Decatur, Dominica. Schooner Suſanna, J. M'Leod, and Brig Georgia Packet, J. Souder, Georgia. Ship Wolfe, R. Hunter, Londonderry. Schooner Sally, D. Badger, Sloop Endeavour, D. Sturgis, Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Le Cocq, and Schooner Lucy, J. Anderſon, Virginia. Schooner Nancy, G. Gibſon, and Brig Conſtant Friends, P. Flynn, Grenades. Sloop Honeſt Endeavour, R. Savery, and Brig Carolina, J. Taylor, N. Carolina. Brig Charming Nancy, R. Bethell, New-Orleans. Schooner Ranger, A. Manſfield, Salem, N. E. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, to St. Euſtatia.

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The Seventh Edition.

For the Entertainment of the CURIOUS.

A Courſe of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is propoſed to be exhibited at the College, in this City, on Thurſday and Friday, the 27th and 28th Inſtant, to begin preciſely at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. This Courſe will be divided into two Lectures, in which, many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhew the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. And as Electricity is now become a conſiderable Article in the Materia Medica, Directions will be given for the proper Application thereof. "Antonius de Haen, one of the moſt eminent Phyſicians of the preſent Age, after ſix Years uninterrupted Uſe of it, reckons it among the moſt valuable Aſſiſtances of the Medical Art; and expreſly ſays, that though it has often been applied in vain, it has often afforded Relief, where no other Application would have been effectual.*"

All who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no Money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at *Half a Dollar* for each Lecture. ¶

* *Dr.* PRIESTLEY *on* ELECTRICITY, *P.* 419.

To be SOLD by

FRANCIS DAYMON

(Teacher of the French language)

Elegantly printed, on a whole ſheet, for the uſe of his ſcholars, and others,

THE conjugation of French verbs, grounded on the deciſion of the French academy: The regular and irregular verbs are alphabetically conjugated with figures and preliminary obſervations, in an entire new, plain, and eaſy manner, being the beſt help to tranſlate all the tenſes of the French verbs into Engliſh, and thoſe of the Engliſh into French, the Engliſh being annexed, not only to the infinitives and participles, but to all moods and tenſes, as may be ſeen in the conjugation of the auxiliary verbs, and by an eaſy reference to the figures for all the irregular ones: Principally calculated for thoſe who are taught privately, to avoid the tedious learning of all the verbs, ſhewing at one view (without a motion of the hand) the moods and tenſes, ſo that a learner, or writer, may not miſtake them, even without his having ever learned the verbs, provided he can read French, and will mind the figures. *Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*

N. B. Mr. DAYMON lodges at Mr. Garaud's, Taylor, oppoſite Dr. Bond's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. He teaches Gentlemen and Ladies at their places of abode, with expedition, and on reaſonable terms. He has opened his Evening School, which will continue until the latter end of next May. §

To be LETT *for a Number of Years,*

By the Juſtices and Commiſſioners for the County of Philadelphia,

TWO new PUBLIC WHARFFS, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia; one of them ſituate at the End of Callowhill-ſtreet; the other (being 100 Feet Front) between the Lots of Michael Hillegas, Eſq; and Mr. Alexander Huſton, near Pool's Bridge.----Thoſe who are inclined to rent the ſame, are deſired to deliver their Propoſals, ſealed up, at WILLIAM PARR, Eſquire's Office, in Front-ſtreet, upon or before the Firſt Day of January next. §

JUST IMPORTED, FRESH WOOLLENS,

Of moſt Kinds, to be ſold by

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next Door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, ſome of which are as follow.

A LARGE Quantity of coarſe and fine BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, with ſuitable Trimmings, NAPS, DUFFILS, BEAVER COATING, HALFTHICKS, FLANNELS, coarſe and fine ROSE BLANKETS, from Fifteen Shillings to Three Pounds a Pair. Alſo a great Quantity of Mens and Womens Stockings. 6 W

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Thurſday, the 27th of this inſtant December, at the late dwelling-houſe of Richard Clayton, in the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed,

HORSES, cows, ſheep, and ſwine; as alſo ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods, and ſome uteníils of huſbandry; any perſon buying to the value of Twenty Shillings, and upwards, may have ſix months credit, upon giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and for all under, ready money is expected. Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame time and place, ſundry Negroes, men, women, and children, by BLATHWAIT JONES, and THOMAS AUSTIN, Executors.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above mentioned deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have demands againſt him, to bring in their accounts to the above mentioned Executors, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

LAST Saturday or Sunday Night the Store of the Subſcriber was opened with a Key, from whence was taken one Bundle, containing ſundry Bonds and Notes, to a conſiderable Amount, and other valuable Papers, which can be of no Advantage to any Perſon but the Owners; it is therefore expected that the Perpetrators will return them to the Owners, or depoſite them in ſuch a Place that they may find them; no Queſtions ſhall be aſked; and the different Perſons who the Bonds are from, are deſired not to pay them to any Perſon but the original Proprietors. ¶ JAMES HARTLEY.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,

At the Croſs Roads, New-London, Cheſter County,

HAS juſt imported a Quantity of TIN PLATES, and WIRE, which he will ſell at the Philadelphia Prices. *December* 19, 1770. §

Philadelphia, December 15, 1770.

ON my return to this city, a few hours ago, from a journey in the country, I obſerved a very extraordinary advertiſement, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette and Journal, of the 13th inſtant, ſigned by James Tilghman, Secretary of the Land-Office, and John Lukens, Surveyor-General, which advertiſement can be intended for no other purpoſe than to deſtroy my character, and injure my intereſt in the ſale of ſundry lands which I am very juſtly poſſeſſed of---But as a part of their charge is of ſo high a nature as to require a better vindication than barely what I can ſay, I beg that the impartial public will ſuſpend their judgment on the matter, until I can collect a few vouchers, which I ſhall lay before them, as ſoon as poſſible, with a true ſtate of ſuch facts, as I make no doubt will ſufficiently prove that the charge of my adverſaries has proceeded from malice and ill nature, more than from any juſt plea they could have againſt me. SAMUEL WALLIS. §

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, the 29th of this inſtant December, at 12 o'clock,

A CERTAIN piece of ground, ſituate in Wicacoa, in breadth upon Catherine-ſtreet 20 feet, extending in length one half the diſtance between the ſaid Catherine-ſtreet and Queen-ſtreet, bounded northward with the ſaid Catherine-ſtreet, eaſtward with the ground of Job Rathbon, ſouthward and weſtward with the ground of Joſeph Knowles, with a good frame houſe, and cellar under the whole; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of Forty Shillings currency. The title, and draught, will be ſhewn at the ſale, by me JACOB HALL. ‖

RUN away the 4th day of this inſtant December, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, a ſervant girl, named MARTHA EYERS, about 22 years of age, fair hair; had on, when ſhe went away, a brown bonnet, a blue cloak, and a white linen ſhort gown, a ſtriped linſey woolſey petticoat, and a pair of leather heeled ſhoes. It is thought ſhe went to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant girl, and ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW M'KEE. ¶

LOST, on Wedneſday, the 12th Inſtant, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen out of the Houſe of CHARLES MOORE, or dropped in Second-ſtreet, between the Court-Houſe and Walnut-ſtreet, a Silver WATCH, with a China Face, the Dial-plate broke at the Quarter; and a Silver Seal, marked C. M. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to Charles Moore, Hatter, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward; or if ſtolen, and the Thief ſecured, Three Pounds Reward, paid by CHARLES MOORE.

THREE POUNDS a CORD for the Bodies of Beach Wood-trees of the white Sort, with a large Growth, and commonly a ſmooth Bark, ſplit or quartered only, and the better if cut with a Croſs-cut-ſaw, to be paid by the Subſcriber, who continues the making of all Sorts of *Carpenters* and *Joiners Plains*, and the Sale of Variety of *Hard-ware*, &c. the third Door turning up from Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet. SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

N. B. All Creditors to whom I am indebted above nine Months may receive their proper Balances; and all Debtors who regard their Credit, are requeſted to call and pay, and all others likewiſe, to avoid paying above Twenty Shillings in the Pound. Tbctf.

To be SOLD, at public SALE, on the premiſes, by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of Jonathan Davis, deceaſed, late of the county of Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, on the 14th day of January next, in the afternoon, by the ſubſcribers,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Stow creek, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 90 acres of land, bounded by the lands of Samuel Davis, John Bowen, Nathan Ayers, and Elnathan Davis; late in the tenure of Jeremiah Robins, and Jonathan Jarman; the purchaſer paying one third down, may have a good title, on giving ſecurity for the remainder, to be paid the half in one year, and the reſt in two years, with intereſt. ESTHER DAVIS, Executrix, and ELNATHAN DAVIS, Executor. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away on the 22d of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, on Delaware, a Mulattoe ſlave, named JOE, a ſlim Indian made fellow, has had 5 fingers on each hand, which is viſible to be ſeen; had on, and took with him, a jacket and breeches of mixed Negroe cloth, a ſnuff coloured broadcloth coat, a blue and yellow damaſk jacket, tow trowſers, good ſhoes, and ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by HENRY STEVENS. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, containing of right 125 acres, about 60 acres thereof cleared, carefully kept clean from garlic and briars, fenced chiefly with cheſtnut rails, 10 acres of meadow, ſome of which is well watered, and the woodland well timbered, with a ſtream of water running through the ſame, called the Gulph Run, where there is a conveniency to build a mill, with 30 feet fall, about 14 miles from Philadelphia; having thereon a frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with two water ſpouts handy to the ſame, a good frame barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with an excellent never-failing ſpring, and a good orchard, with many ſorts of grafted fruit, and ſome pear trees, and grafted cherry trees of ſeveral ſorts; a peach orchard, and a good paled garden: The title thereof indiſputable. Whoever is inclined to view the premiſes, and know the conditions of ſale, may apply to the owner, living on the ſame. ¶ JASHER ROBERTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1771. Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Obſervations, An Account of the Raiſing of Silk; and a brief View of the Silk-worm's Life, &c. &c. extracted from the beſt Authors on that Subject; The Method of reeling the Silk; and a plain and ſure Method to raiſe the Italian Mulberry-tree, the beſt Food for Silk-worms. The Genius of America to her Sons; A Morning Hymn; An Evening Hymn; Advice how to live long and happy; ſeveral Receipts from ſome of the beſt Phyſicians, with their Names affixed to them, viz. For ſpitting of Blood; Boils; Burns and Scalds; A Conſumption; Convulſions in Children, &c. A Table of the principal Immerſions and Emerſions of Jupiter's Satellites, with their Apparent Times for the Meridian of Philadelphia; Correct Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent. An exact Tide Table; Wiſe Sayings; Witty Turns; Quakers General Meetings; Courts, Fairs, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Good ALLOWANCE for thoſe that buy to ſell again.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 9th of this inſtant December, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, about 3 miles from Eliſha Hughes's, two Iriſh ſervant men, one named John Quelch, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his black hair, has a large noſe, and is an ill looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, with mohair buttons, buckſkin breeches, ſhort lappelled buckſkin jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, blue and white cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, with buckles not fellows, and a half-worn beave. hat; he is a leather-dreſſer and breeches-maker by trade.----The other, named John Meahan, by trade a leather-dreſſer, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſmooth faced, wears his black hair, and well limbed; had on, when he went away, a dark grey ſhort coat, with two pieces in the back of it, lined with ſtriped linſey, an old whitiſh jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, good buckſkin breeches, with ſtrings in the knees, coarſe dark grey ſtockings, ſoaled ſhoes, one of them ripped in the ſide of the quarter, an old wool hat, with one cock in it, ſtitched with thread. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings for each, if taken within 20 miles of home; or the above reward, if 40 miles, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB LEMMON.

¶

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

Sadſbury, in Lancaſter county, December 7, 1770.

ON the 22d of January laſt, a young man came to me, who called himſelf *William M'Neil*, and brought with him a piece of cloth to make him a coat and jacket, but it was not ſufficient, ſo I went with him to a ſtore, and there got neceſſaries to make up his clothes, the which I paid, and when the clothes were making, he went away, in order to get money, and to come back in a few days, but I never ſaw him ſince; I therefore take this public method to deſire him to come, or ſend for them, pay what debt is due on them (£ 3:5:7) and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold on the 15th of January next, at the Gap Tavern. JAMES LEECH, Taylor. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living on the premiſes,

A GOOD merchant-mill and ſaw-mill, with a ſmall tract of land, lying in Cæcil county, Maryland, at the Mouth of Octararo, being very convenient for Philadelphia or Baltimore market, within 4 miles of Rockrun, 12 from Charleſtown, and 24 from Chriſtine Bridge, and in as good a wheat country as any to be found, and timber plenty to be had adjoining to ſaid mills; likewiſe a young orchard, and a herring-fiſhery, about 3 perches from the mill door, and is very convenient for either ſtore or tavern. The terms and conditions may be known, by applying to JACOB CONARD.

N. B. The mills are commonly known by *Hall's* mills. ‖

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, have bought of James Magill 300 acres of land, on or near Juniata, in Cumberland county, for Thirty Pounds, Twenty Pounds of which ſum I have already paid him, and as ſaid Magill has in his hands a Note for Ten Pounds, dated 4th March, 1769, or thereabouts, payable about the 4th of March next, the reſidue of the ſaid ſum of Thirty Pounds: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all manner of perſons, not to take any aſſignment on ſaid Note, as ſaid Magill has not fulfilled his contract in ſaid bargained premiſes; therefore I am determined to diſpute the payment of it. WILLIAM THOMPSON. ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

BROKE out of goal in York-Town, on Saturday evening, the 8th of this inſtant December, a certain MARK M'CASLIN, a Pedlar, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, thin ſandy hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, a grey ſurtout, of the new faſhion, a ſnuff coloured velvet jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue-grey ribbed worſted ſtockings, and a pair of pumps, with large ſquare ſilver buckles in them; he is about 30 years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid M'Caſlin, and brings him to York goal, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JACOB GRAYBELL, Goaler.

Benſalem, December 12, 1770.

WHEREAS Sarah Sands, Wife of Thomas Sands, of the Townſhip of Southampton, and County of Bucks, hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband, and run him conſiderably in Debt, to his great Detriment: This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons, for the future, not to truſt her upon his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting, from the Day of the Date hereof. ‡ THOMAS SANDS.

To be SOLD, by

THOMAS LAKE,

In Second-ſtreet, near the NEW-MARKET,

A Parcel of ſtout Jamaica Spirit, Role Brimſtone, in Tierces, Sheathing Paper, and Sail Cloth, from No. 1 to No. 7. 6W.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the firſt day of January next, on the premiſes,

THE meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, late of Gerrard Jones, deceaſed, ſituate in Lower Merion, 8 miles from Philadelphia, about a mile eaſtward from Merion Meeting Houſe; the whole thereof divided in two parts, the one containing 133 acres, part thereof well timbered, a conſiderable quantity of meadow ground, with conveniency of making more, a good bearing orchard, a convenient dwelling-houſe, with a good well of water near it, a well built ſtone work-ſhop, with a cellar under it, a ſtone milk-houſe, over a never-failing ſpring, a large barn, and convenient ſheds for cattle, and other valuable improvements. The other part adjoining, and contains 136 acres, about one third part thereof is cleared, and good arable land, ſome good meadow already made, and conveniency to make more, the woodland well timbered, and lies convenient to water carriage, having above 140 perches front, on the river Schuylkill, between the Narrows and Anthony Levering's mill. The whole in good repair, and the title indiſputable. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe both, or either of ſaid places, will be ſhewn the ſame, by applying to PAUL JONES, living on the premiſes, where a draft thereof may be ſeen, and the conditions of payment will be made known any time before, and at the time of ſale. ‖ 4*W.*

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

on the 22d inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle county,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 88 acres of good land, with a good ſtone houſe, and kitchen; formerly the right of Jonathan Strange, a commodious ſituation for a clothier, being formerly in great credit, and one now greatly wanted; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow now cleared, and more to be cleared, and all the plantation well watered and timbered, with a good barn and orchard thereon, within 5 miles of Wilmington, and 4 miles of Brandywine landing; the deed is undeniable. JOSEPH LODGE. ¶

N. B. Said *Lodge* has a Fuller's ſcrew and ſhears to ſell.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Black Horſe, in Black-Horſe-Alley, about 3 weeks ago, a ſmall black milch COW, about 5 years old, her tail has been cut, and one of her ears ſlit. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

Philad. Nov. 19, 1770. § JAMES LOWTHER.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

In Allen-Town, Eaſt New-Jerſey, on Thurſday, the 27th of this inſtant December, between the Hours of Twelve and Four o' Clock in the Afternoon,

ONE Lot of good Meadow Ground, about three Acres, whereon there is a good Dwelling-houſe, and good Fulling-mill, which is well ſituated for Buſineſs, and furniſhed with all Neceſſaries for carrying on the Fulling Buſineſs. The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, by PETER BREWER, and NATHAN ROBINS, Executors. ‡

WANTS a FREIGHT to any Part of the Weſt-Indies, or Europe,

The SHIP TROTMAN,

Britiſh built, will carry about 400 Hogſheads of Tobacco, JOSEPH BLICHENDEN, MASTER; now lying in PETAPSCO River, MARYLAND, and is a remarkable fine Ship, very fit to carry Grain. Any Gentleman, inclinable to treat for Freight for ſaid Ship, may apply to the Captain, or JONATHAN PLOWMAN, in Baltimore-Town. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A Small three ſtory brick houſe, with a fire-place in the cellar, pleaſantly ſituate on an alley, 25 feet wide, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, and near to the dwelling-houſe of John Lukens, ſurveyor. The tenant may likewiſe have two 2 ſtory brick tenements, adjoining the above, that may ſerve, with a ſmall alteration, for dining room, nurſery or kitcken. Enquire of WILLIAM PEARSON, in Kenſington, or JAMES PEARSON, in Market-ſtreet, near the premiſes. ¶ 5*W.*

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the Garriſon Forreſt, Baltimore County, about 12 miles from Baltimore, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named Thomas Price, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a talkative fellow, of a yellow complexion, ſhort black hair; had on and took with him, a blue ſurtout coat, and one blue cloſe bodied ditto, calicoe jacket, 2 check ſhirts, linen breeches, light coloured yarn ſtockings, 2 pair of ſhoes, 1 pair oxenbrigs trowſers, old black wig, felt hat, a large ſteel collar, and a ſpur on his left leg. Likewiſe run from the ſubſcriber the 13th of October, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Daniel Heavey, a white-ſmith by trade, but has worked for ſome time paſt at the black-ſmith's buſineſs, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pale complexion, ſhort yellowiſh hair, a down look when ſpoke to; had on a kerſey jacket, oxenbrigs ſhirt, crocus trowſers, new ſhoes, and new felt hat: He went away in company with a likely young mulattoe woman, about 22 years of age. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter gets them again, ſhall receive, if 50 miles from home, Ten Dollars for each of the men, and Five Dollars for the woman, if 100 miles, Twenty Dollars for each man, and Ten for the woman (including what the law allows) paid by LARKIN RANDALL. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Loudoun County, about five Miles from Leeſburg, on the main Road that leads from Pennſylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, whereon is a good Dwelling-houſe, 18 by 26, two Rooms, a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-place, in each Room, and a Cellar the Bigneſs of the Houſe, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney, and Oven through the Back; a Meat-houſe, Dairy, Corn-houſe, and Negroe Quarter; an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 84, with a Threſhing-floor 24 Feet ſquare; there are about 100 Acres of Land cleared, all freſh and good, 8 Acres of Meadow made, and convenient Places for making much more. Alſo a Lot in Leeſburg, with a Brick Houſe, two Stories high, and all Conveniences for keeping a Tavern, in the moſt public Part of the Town, with about 8 Acres of Meadow adjoining the Town, all which is watered by a very conſtant Stream running through it, already ditched. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living on the ſaid Lot in Leeſburg. Time will be given for Payment. I have alſo for Sale about 1500 Acres of unimproved Land, on very reaſonable Terms. § 3 M. CRAVEN PEYTON.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living at Bladenſburg, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named Thomas Bevan, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and about 25 years of age, wears his own hair, which is rather ſhort, of a dark colour, and inclinable to curl, is of a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him, a ſuit of mixed colour broadcloth cloaths, trimmed with baſket buttons, a light coloured bearſkin coat, with flat metal buttons, a lead coloured drugget jacket and breeches (the jacket ſhort and double breaſted) dark blue ſilk knit breeches, lined with brown holland, a ſtriped jacket of ſilk damaſcus, a new caſtor hat, a pair of ſingle channelled boots, with ſilver boot buckles, and a pair of plated ſpurs, and ſundry other wearing apparel, not particularly known.---He alſo took with him, a ſmall bay horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder B; he was ſeen riding into Philadelphia about the 20th inſt. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, or ſecures him, ſo that he and the horſe may be had again, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, by applying to John Roſs, or James Macculbin, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES MILLER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off at their peril. *November 27, 1770.*

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, the 5th of this inſtant October, in the night, from the tenter bars of the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, about 13 yards of woollen cloth, near 3 quarters of a yard wide, of a dark London brown colour; as it was not finiſhed dreſſing, it is very likely it may be taken to ſome Fuller to be ſheared and preſſed; or ſhould it be offered to any Taylor to make up in the order it was in when taken away, they are deſired to ſecure it. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the owner receive his property again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the cloth only, paid by

† THOMAS JENKS, junior.

JOHN MASON, Upholder,

At the Crown and Cuſhion, in Front-ſtreet, near the Market,

TAKES this method of returning his acknowledgments, for the many favours he has received from his friends and cuſtomers in general, and preſumes he may take the LIBERTY of craving the continuance of their favours, as he continues to carry on the Upholſtry buſineſs in all its various branches, after the modern taſte, and with the greateſt diſpatch, as reaſonable as the moſt reaſonable.----Likewiſe would be glad to diſpoſe of his PROPERTY, conſiſting of an aſſortment of paper hangings and FURNITURÆ CHECKS; likewiſe matraſs beds, the utility of which is not duly attended to, for as they ſtrengthen and brace up the nerves in ſummer, ſo they keep the body warm in winter, provided the perſon ſleeps under them. At the ſame place may be had, the beſt of ſacking-bottoms, and wet and dry merchandize, very reaſonable, and ſuitable to any ſeaſon---As it is the diſtinguiſhing character of noble and generous minds to employ the induſtrious, in return ſaid *Maſon* will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give general ſatisfaction. JOHN MASON. ¶

By the HONOURABLE

JOHN PENN, Eſquire,

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Information hath been made to me that, in the Night of the Fourteenth Day of *July* laſt, a certain *Iſaac Meyer* was grievouſly and mortally wounded by ſome Perſon unknown, who wilfully and maliciouſly ſhot him in the Neck, while he was ſitting in the Houſe of *Henry Buch*, in *Heidelberg* Townſhip, in the County of *Lancaſter*, of which mortal Wound the ſaid *Meyer* died on the Day following. AND WHEREAS it is of the greateſt Importance to the Safety and Well-being of His Majeſty's liege Subjects, that the Authors of ſuch inhuman and atrocious Crimes ſhould be detected, and brought to condign and exemplary Puniſhment: AND WHEREAS all Endeavours, hitherto uſed, for diſcovering the Author and Perpetrator, or Perpetrators, of the above-mentioned villainous Murder, have proved ineffectual; I HAVE thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majeſty's Subjects, within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the Author, Perpetrator and Perpetrators of the ſaid Murder; AND, as an Encouragement for the diſcovering and bringing the Offender, or Offenders, to Juſtice, I DO hereby promiſe the public Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be paid to any Perſon, or Perſons, who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure him, or them, ſo that he, or they, be proſecuted to Conviction, according to due Courſe of Law.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, *the Firſt Day of* October, *in the Tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy.*

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

ABRAHAM SHELLEY,

THREAD-MAKER, in Lombard-ſtreet, the third door on the weſt ſide of the New-market, Philadelphia,

CONTINUES to make and ſell, for ready money, all ſorts of fine coloured thread, brown and ſtocking ditto, which he will engage much better, and cheaper, than what is imported from Europe; and, as thereby he ſupplies a great number of poor women with market money, who, otherwiſe, with their children, would become a public charge, he doubts not but every merchant and ſhop-keeper in this city, and towns adjacent, that regard the good of this oppreſſed country, will encourage ſuch an undertaking, by favouring him with their orders, which as he now has two mills, and can make as many more as needful, he will be able to execute. He buys good well ſwingled flax, and good linen yarn that is reeled on the gauge reel, gives out well dreſt flax to good ſpinners, for which he gives ready money. He ſells tow of all qualities. § *tbc.*

THE partnerſhip of MEASE and MILLER being expired, and James Meaſe intending immediately for England, all thoſe indebted to them, are requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to William Miller; and all having demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring in the ſame, that they may be ſettled and paid. They have ſtill a few dry goods remaining on hand, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, which they will ſell exceeding low for caſh, in order to ſettle the company accounts.

For BELFAST,

The Ship PHILADELPHIA,
JAMES MALCOM,
Maſter,

A remarkable faſt ſailing Ship, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will be ready to ſail with the firſt Flaxſeed Veſſels. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or ſaid Maſter, at Mr. Bickley's Wharff.

N. B. The ſaid M'Neile and Tolbert have for Sale, ſome Tierces of Iriſh Beef.

Newbern, North-Carolina, October 22, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice to any Perſon or Perſons, who have demands againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM GREEN, of Newbern, deceaſed, that they are deſired to ſend in their Accompts, properly atteſted, as the Law directs in ſuch Caſes, to John M'Kinley, in Wilmington, who will forward them by the firſt Conveyance, ſo that the whole Demands againſt the Eſtate may be properly adjuſted and paid by SUSANNA GREEN, and WILLIAM WILTON, Adminiſtrators. ¶ 6W.

Baltimore-Town, July 11, 1770.

RUN away from on board the ſhip lying at Fell's Point, two convict ſervant men; one named *William Reeves*, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown complexion, has ſhort black hair, and wears a wig over it; had on a brown coat and jacket, new buckſkin breeches, white worſted ſtockings, half-worn Engliſh ſhoes, with ſilver buckles; has two caſtor hats, one new, the other old, and Plenty of money with him. The other named *John Jarvis*, about 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, grey eyes, dark hair, ſpeaks very good Engliſh, and had on a blue coat, and ſtriped jacket, his other apparel unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any jail, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive, if taken in the county, *Thirty Shillings* for each, if out of the county, *Three Pounds*, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by the Subſcribers, living in Baltimore county, on Carroll's Manor, near the Church. THOMAS TRUVERS, PETER BUTLER. § 6 W.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in the Fork of Gunpowder, a convict ſervant man, named CHARLES CAMPBELL, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, freſh coloured, grey eyes, brown hair, cut off on the top of his head; had on a felt hat, old bearſkin coat, with a collar, ſhort cotton jacket, with ſleeves, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, crocus trowſers, country ſhoes, nailed in the heels, and tied with ſtrings: He had on an iron collar, and a ſpur on one of his legs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if 20 miles from home, Thirty Shillings, Forty Shillings if out of the county, and THREE POUNDS if out of the province (including what the law allows) and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by CHARLES RIDGELY, junior. §

N. B. He was put in Lancaſter goal ſome time ago, and would not for ſome time confeſs his maſter. It is thought he is now in ſome goal, and conceals his maſter's name. *Sept. 4. 1770.*

CHOICE old Barbados ſpirit, Barbados and Grenada rum, Muſcovado ſugar, Madeira wine, cocoa, coffee, Iriſh beef, and a few boxes ſpermaceti candles, to be ſold by GEORGE MEADE, and Company, at their ſtore, beyond the Drawbridge. *T.b.c. 2 M.*

FLAX-SEED

Is taken in, by HUGH HARTSHORNE,
At Briſtol, at the Philadelphia Price.

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